

336- 323BC

Alexander the Great reigned

336-331 BC

Reign of Darius III

When his father died, Alexander was 20 yrs old. He had been educated by Aristotle. He now ascended the throne of Macedonia. He was active and energetic along all lines, and eager to secure knowledge of all kinds. The work accomplished by his father seemed to be falling to pieces, but he soon changed

these sub order again

336Bc

After the battle of Chaeronea, the
HELLENIC LEAGUE was formed,
the states keeping their constitution
but acknowledging Philip commander-
in-chief of the army with power
to declare war or peace and to
attend to their foreign or interstate
matters, while the states were to
furnish troops to "conquer Persia";
In 336B when all was in

used now in his Pension Expedition.
he was ~~started~~ started both was
entering the theatre and was
assured by his son Alexander.

336 BC

In bringing Macedonia to terms he (Alexander) made an example of Thebes, completely destroying the city and selling the people into slavery; but other states were permitted to keep the rights granted by Philip and were not called on to furnish troops for the war against Persia. This city

was rebuilt by Cassender in 315 Bc

336 BC

Alex. was 20

In the last yr of Philip's life Alexander was estranged from his father because Philip divorced his mother OLYMPIAS and married a niece of his general ATTALUS.

An assassin murdered Philip II. In 336 BC he ascended the throne & found himself surrounded by enemies - the Greeks, the Thracians, the Illyrians,

And ATTALUS. He met & conquered his foes
in turn. The Greeks, overawed by his energy,
gave in without striking a blow; and he
was elected Commander-in-Chief of the
Greek forces for the expedition against Persia

336BC

Philip of Macedonia is slain.
Thebes was destroyed.

AGE OF ALEXANDER

Tutored by Aristotle, inspired by Homer, Alexander inherited a defeated Greece from his father (Philip II), then sowed Greek culture in distant lands. His conquests created a vast empire that stretched from Egypt to India, in each vanquished land he erected new cities where Greek temples, learning, and language

thru in the Algonkian period.

336-333BC

Alexander the Great

While Greek fought Greek, a northern power grew. Philip II turned a cluster of independent Macedonian tribes and cities into a united Kingdom, then led his army south. By 338 BC, he ruled Greece. That was not enough for his son. Age 20, when he succeeded his father in 336 BC, Alexander claimed bloodlines to Greek heroes Hercules and Achilles -

and ordered to guard their forts. In 334 he led
more than 30,000 men across the Hellespont
and Persia. With military cunning &
cleverness he won battles from Darius R. &
Tyre, then conquered 29 pt, thus controlling
the Eastern Mediterranean. In 331 BC he would
Persia's King Darius III at Gaugamela, then
burned the royal palace at PERSEPOLIS, built
in ruins for Persia's burning of the Acropolis
150 yrs earlier. He loved death, mountains and
monks & cross the Hindu Kush. As the Hippocras
R. many I saw his army killed. No returned
A Babylon and died 70 years in 323 BC. He was 32

336 BC

Philip II (father of Alexander)
was assassinated

Alexander inherited the
kingdom when he was hardly
out of his teens.

336PC

Alexander the Great succeeded
to the throne of Macedonia.

336 BC

Darius III is King of Persia.

336 BC

Alexander was 20. He succeeded his father Philip II as king of Macedonia

336 BC

Philip II King of Macedonia was assassinated
His son Alexander came to the throne.
He adopted his father's determination to master
the Persian Empire and to spread Greek
culture throughout the known world